

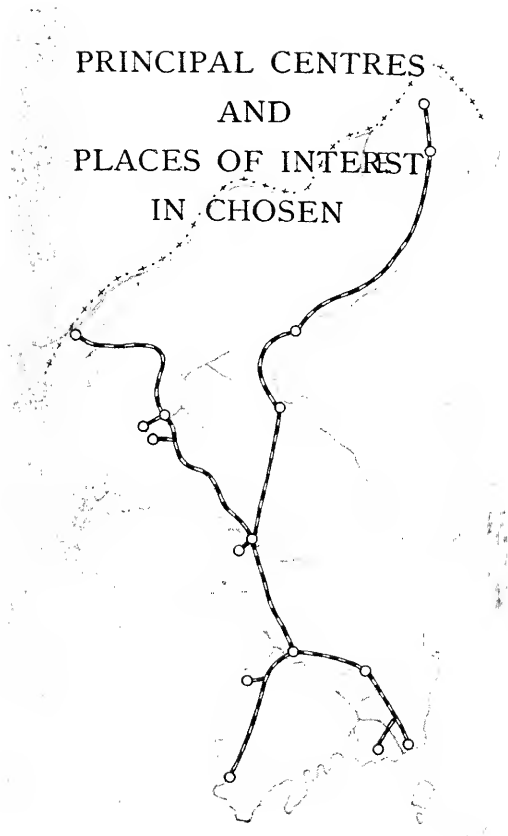
PRINCIPAL CENTRES
AND
PLACES OF INTEREST
IN CHOSEN

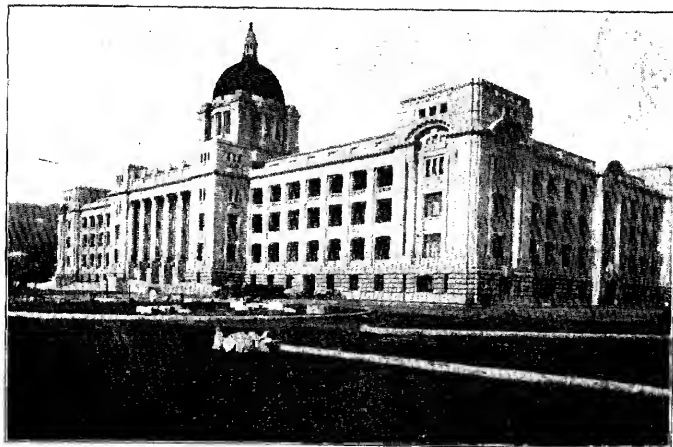
PRINCIPAL CENTRES
AND
PLACES OF INTEREST
IN CHOSEN

(1928)

GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
OF CHOSEN

PRINCIPAL CENTRES
AND
PLACES OF INTEREST
IN CHOSEN





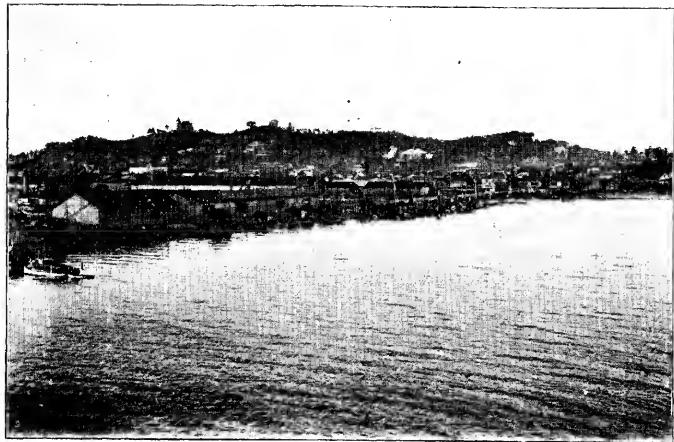
Government-General Offices



Keikairo Pavilion, Keijo



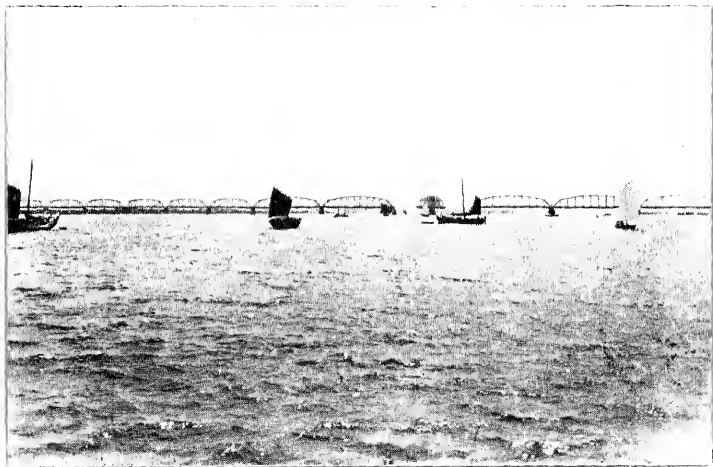
Keijo Railway Station



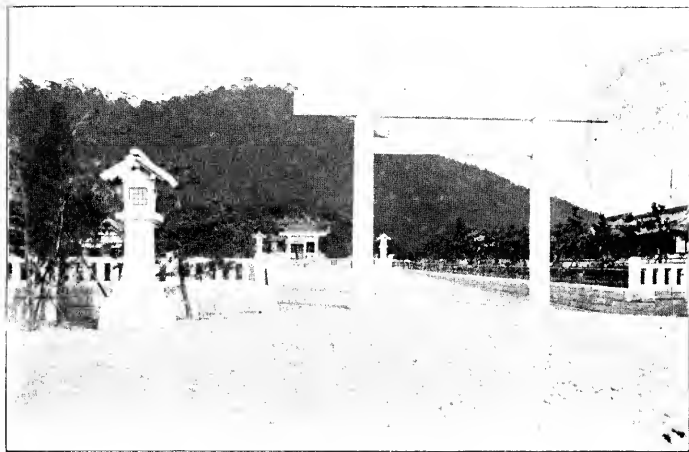
Jinsen (Chemulpo)



Botandai, Heijo



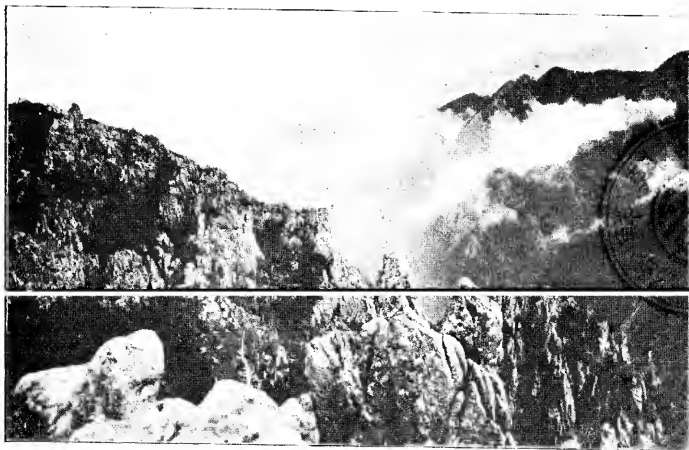
Railway Bridge Spanning the Yalu



Chosen Shrine, Keijo



Bukkokuji Temple, Keishu



Outer Kongo



Sea Kougo

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PREFACE

Chosen is one of the most ancient and romantic countries in the Orient. Once the hermit kingdom, she has at last been awakened from her long slumbers and is now keeping up with the rest of the civilized world. Centuries ago Chosen was a greatly advanced nation. She taught Japan many things and was even the medium of introducing the Indian and Chinese culture to the Island Empire. Unfortunately, most of her ancient arts have since disappeared and vestiges only are to be found in the tombs and old temples still remaining in the country.

Chosen is a land worth visiting from many points of view. First of all, it has the best climate in the East, dry and exhilarating most of the time, and those suffering from the over-humidity in rainy Japan find relief in Chosen where blue sky and transparent air continue for weeks on end. Next, it abounds in scenic features, some of which, if not so beautiful as those in Japan, yet far surpass them in grandeur and magnificence.

According to the latest official investigation the population of Chosen is 19,015,000 in round numbers.

Included in these figures are 424,000 Japanese and 47,000 foreigners of whom 90 per cent. are Chinese. The density per square *ri* is about 1,300.

Twenty-five years ago Chosen was still controlled by her old government and ancient culture, and everything was out of touch with the times. Slowly and steadily reforms were ushered in under the new régime, and as the result modern schools and hospitals have been established in various places, thousands of new roads constructed throughout the country, railway lines extended to all important centres, and afforestation of bald and denuded hills carried out on the widest scale so that everywhere healthy young trees can be seen. Thus in the course of recent years conditions in Chosen have undergone a great transformation and it appears that the country itself has turned over a new leaf. The following pages give brief sketches of the principal centres and places of interest in Chosen for the information of the general public.

KEIKI PROVINCE

Keiki Province, one of the 13 provinces into which Chosen is divided, lies in the heart of the country and embraces an area of 1,170,000 *chobu* of which 30 per cent. is occupied by arable land and 60 per cent. by forest land. It contains 2 cities and 20 districts, which latter are subdivided into 247 towns and villages, and has at present a population of 1,948,000.

The entire production in the province is estimated at 249,600,000 yen a year, of which industry ranks first with an output of 136,000,000 yen and agriculture next with 108,000,000 yen, followed by forest production worth 4,000,000 yen. Rice and tobacco are among the chief items of produce.

Keijo, or Seoul, the seat of the Government-General, is situated about the middle of the peninsula near the western coast. It is a city of great natural beauty with the lofty peaks of Hokkan-San on the north and the green hill of Nan-San on the south, while the River Han skirts it on the south-west, thus making it a very suitable site for the capital of a country. As the capital of old Korea for many centuries, it abounds in palaces, gates, tombs, and other sights of historic or romantic interest, all proclaiming the glory and misery of by-gone days.

Under the new regime the city has been greatly mod-

ernized and during recent years has made tremendous municipal development as is evidenced by the increase in up-to-date buildings, improved streets, and cultural institutions, as well as by the various facilities, such as waterworks, tramways, electric light, gas, telephone, etc., provided for civilized life, and in its entirely new aspect Keijo stands comparison with any of the large cities in the Orient. The population is 300,000, of which 78,000 are Japanese, 4,300 Chinese, and 400 other nationalities.

Important offices and establishments are: Prince Yi Household, Government-General, Provincial Office, City Office, Post Office, Telephone Office, Supreme Court, Government Hospital, Red Cross Hospital, Keijo University, Higher Technical School, Higher Commercial School, Radio Broadcasting Office, Law College, Medical College, Normal School, Central Laboratory, Chamber of Commerce, Public Hall, Library, Museum, Bank of Chosen, Chosen Industrial Bank, Oriental Development Company, Chosen Mail Steamship Company, Keijo Railway Station, Chosen Hotel, Keijo Exchange, Keijo Nippo Office (newspaper), Keijo Theatre Mitsukoshi Department Shop, Chojiya Tailor's Shop, Hirata Department Shop, etc.

Kaijo, otherwise called Song-do, 45 miles north-west of Keijo, was the capital of Korea for nearly five centuries until 1384 when its premier position was surrendered to Keijo on the rise of the Yi Dynasty.

Being an ancient town it contains many interesting scenes and relics, while it is noted as the home of Korean ginseng, the production of which now amounts to two million yen a year, and also as the chief producer of Chosen shochu (distilled spirit). Peaches grown here have the credit of being large and very sweet. The population is 46,000 including 1,400 Japanese and 200 Chinese and other foreigners.

Jinsen (Chemulpo), 24 miles west of Keijo, is the second port in Chosen and was opened to trade in 1883 under the Japanese-Korean agreement then entered into. While the harbour is sheltered by Getsubito and Shato, islands lying across its entrance, it suffers considerable inconvenience in the anchoring and unloading of ships due to the difference between ebb and flow tide which averages as much as 33 feet; to overcome which the construction of a lock-gate dock after the pattern of the Panama Canal was started in 1911 and completed in 1918. The dock has a water area large and deep enough to accommodate 3 steamers of 4,500 tons at one time. A regular service is maintained between Jinsen and the chief ports in West Japan and North China, and the value of imports and exports combined reached 148,700,000 *yen* in 1926. Getsubi-to, pleasingly situated and joined by a long embankment to the town standing on the sides of an undulating hill forming a small headland, is famous for its cherry-blossoms and bathing accommodation, each attracting many visitors in the season.

Population 53,000, of which Japanese number 11,500, and Chinese and other foreigners 2,000. The chief establishments are: City Office, District Office, Police Station, Local Branch Court, Observatory, Wireless Station, Custom-house, Coastguard, Chamber of Commerce, Rice Exchange, Public Hall, Library, Commercial School, Girls' High School, etc.

Yaitoh, 5 miles south of Keijo, is the junction for the Keijo-Jinsen Line. Here passengers coming from the south have to change cars for Jinsen. The town, situated in a large, rich plain watered by the Kan-ko, is steadily developing industrially, and engages in several manufactures, the chief of which are weaving and tanning, each with an output of a million yen. Outside the town is a beautiful hill called Senyu-ho. Population, 6,100 including 900 Japanese and 100 Chinese.

Suigen, 26 miles south of Keijo, is an old town encircled by a massive stone wall some 20 feet high pierced by four great gates and unique in the impressiveness of its architecture, though nearly all is now in a ruinous state. West of the town is a beautiful lake called Seiko with a pavilion on its bank which is a favourite resort for anglers in summer and skaters in winter. Suigen, with its clear rivulets and luxuriant growth of pine trees, is one of the prettiest places in the country. Once Suigen was the seat of the provincial government and remained so until 1910

when transfer was made to Keijo. Among the public establishments the most noteworthy are the Model Farm and Higher Agricultural-Forestry School, both under Government management. Population 10,500 including 1,200 Japanese.

NORTH CHUSEI PROVINCE

North Chusei Province is situated south of the metropolitan province and comprises 10 districts subdivided into 110 towns and villages. Being entirely inland all efforts in the province are directed to land produce, and above all to the raising of various improved crops of which the most important next to rice are cotton, tobacco, and cocoons. Population 826,700.

Seishu, 13 miles by rail from Chochiin on the main line, is the provincial capital and has many public offices and schools. The town is served by telephone, electric light, and waterworks, while in and around it are parks and other rural sights worth a visit. A sub-branch of the Monopoly Bureau is situated in it. Population 10,000 including 1,800 Japanese.

Chushu is 43 miles east of Seishu and can be reached by motor-bus. The town is located in one corner of a fertile plain where the Tassen meets the greater Kan-ko, and is noted as one of the chief producers of tobacco. Population 6,000 including 800 Japanese.

SOUTH CHUSEI PROVINCE

South Chusei Province, situated to the south of Keiki Province along the western coast, comprises 14 districts with 175 towns and villages. Though a hilly province, the southern part of it traversed by the Kin-ko is flat and fertile. The chief agricultural products are rice, wheat, and beans, and the output of industries is estimated at over 10,000,000 yen. Population 1,226,000.

Chochiin, 80 miles south of Keijo, is an important centre for traffic between North and South Chusei provinces. Being situated in a large fertile plain it is rich in agricultural products. The population is 6,000 of which Japanese number 1,000.

Koshu, the seat of the provincial government, is 16 miles south-west of Chochiin on the main line and is accessible by motor-bus in one hour and a half. From here roads branch off to the east, south, and west, while the Kin-ko is available for passage by boat to the sea. Koshu was founded in the days of Pakjeh and in the neighbourhood are to be seen several places of interest replete with legend and romance. Population 10,000 including 1,800 Japanese and 160 Chinese and other foreigners.

Taiden, 103 miles from Keijo, is the junction for the

Konan Line, and the commercial centre, next to Taiku, of the middle south. In 1905, when the Kei-Fu main line was completed, there were but few Japanese families in the town, but it has since grown so rapidly that it has now 9,500 inhabitants including 6,500 Japanese. Seven miles west is the hot-spring of Jujyo situated among charming hills. The place being quite new does not yet attract many visitors, but it will undoubtedly become popular before long. Its waters are said to possess a larger amount of radium emanation than those of any other spa in Chosen. A few miles farther on is Keiryusan, a beautiful mountain with a famous temple on it.

Ronsan is an important centre for local traffic. Roads traversed by a motor-bus service lead from it to Koshu and Fuyo, the latter being the old capital of Pakjeh, and a tributary of the Kin-ko flows through the town. In the neighbourhood are found many relics of the Pakjeh period. Population 3,300 including 500 Japanese.

Kokei is situated on the left bank of the Kin-ko. The surrounding country yields rice in abundance and the town has one of the three largest rice markets in all Chosen. South of the town stands a picturesque hill named Saiun-san with the Kin-ko winding below it, and the view obtained from its top is simply superb. Population 9,750 including 1,600 Japanese.

NORTH ZENRA PROVINCE

North Zenra Province situated in the south-west of Chosen, consists of 1 city and 14 districts, which are again divided into 188 towns and villages. Its north eastern part is mountainous but the rest of the province is mostly flat and fertile. From of old, North Zenra has been known as the home of Korean rice, the yearly output of it being now estimated at 1,700,000 *koku*. Throughout the province modern irrigation works are in evidence, the largest being Yekiyoku and Toshin, and where they operate many improved farms are to be seen. Population 1,318,000.

Riri is the junction for the Kunsan and Zenshu Lines. Before the opening of the railway Riri was an insignificant town, but is now a traffic centre and has a population of 9,700 including 1,600 Japanese. The town shows every sign of attaining great prosperity with the increase in commercial facilities.

Zenshu, the provincial capital, is situated 10 miles south-east of Riri in a fertile plain forming one of the best rice-producing districts in Chosen, and during the harvest season golden wave in the wind as far as eye can reach. Apart from rice, sericulture and paper manufacture flourish, while ginger and persimmons are also grown in large quantities and enjoy high credit

for their pleasant flavour. Roads busy with country traffic radiate in all directions from this centre. Population 21,800 including 4,000 Japanese.

Kunsan, 14 miles from Riri on the main line, is situated on the bank of the Kin-ko near its mouth. One of the leading ports in the peninsula it was opened in 1899 and now conducts regular shipping services to other Korean ports and to Japan and China. Near by are several fishing centres while in the rear of the town stretch the vast districts of Zenshu and Kokei, known as the granary of Chosen. Kunsan's greatest, if not its only export, is rice, and in the season the entire town presents a scene of animated bustle. In the town are found many rice-cleaning mills and along the water front many godowns. Kunsan Park is on a hill in its eastern part and affords the visitor a bird's eye view of the town and its environs of rural beauty. Population 22,500 including 7,500 Japanese.

Seiya is an important marketing centre on the Kon-an Line in close commercial touch with neighbouring towns. Population 8,700 of which 10 per cent. are Japanese. Seven miles to the south-east is Naizo-San, a group of hills and ravines of such wild, fantastic scenery that it is sometimes called the Kongo of the south. Among the hills are found cooling waterfalls, one of which is 80 feet high, and many classic tem-

ples, the largest of which is Naizo-san

SOUTH ZENRA PROVINCE

South Zenra Province forms the southern corner of the peninsula and consists of 1 city, 1 island, and 21 districts, the latter being subdivided into 268 towns and villages. The coast is deeply indented and studded with innumerable islands, the largest of which is Saishu-to or Quelpart. The sea abounds in a great variety of fish. The greater part of the province is watered by the Eiran-ko, has rich soil, and is suitable for cultivation. The climate is very mild though rainy days are rather many. Hence South Zenra is noted throughout Chosen as the chief producer of rice, wheat, cotton, and laver, a fact suggesting how favoured the province is by nature. Population 420,000.

Shoteri is an important commercial town on the Konan Line and the junction for a short line to Kwoshu. In the country around peppermint is extensively cultivated. Population 9,400 including 1,100 Japanese.

Kwoshu, about 8 miles east of Shoteiri, is the seat of the provincial government. It has a population of 22,000 of which Japanese number 4,000, and foreigners 200. South-east of the town is Muto-san, the highest mountain in the province. Craggy hills cluster around it and waterfalls tumble down its sides, while at its

foot is an old temple founded in the days of Sinla. The town has various public offices, schools, banks, and business houses, and is provided with many of the facilities of civilization.

Mokpo is the terminus of the Koman Line and occupies a very important place in the Korean shipping trade. The port was opened in 1897 and derives its prosperity from the rich lands lying behind it. The harbour is snugly sheltered by nature by a hill on the north-west, a promontory on the south-east, and an island at its entrance, and the water is deep, even at low tide, so that ships of 15,000 tons can cast anchor close in shore. It has a regular steamship line plying to other Korean ports and to Japan proper. Raw cotton, grain, and marine products are the chief articles of export, and in the cotton season one sees "mountain high" heaps of goods on the shore. On a small hill to the south-east of the railway station is a Japanese shrine surrounded by a park. The hill was originally an island but is now connected with the mainland through the process of nature. The whole hill is covered with pine, cherry, and maple trees, attracting many visitors. Population 27,500 including 7,200 Japanese.

Reisui is a good port lying midway between Fusan and Mokpo, and is a centre for the distribution of goods by means of a regular shipping line from it to other southern ports and even to West Japan. It is

now planned to construct a railway along the southern coast and on completion of it the port will assume a position of greater importance. Reisai has picturesque surroundings and a genial climate which make it a pleasant resort for all seasons. Population 14,500 including 1,600 Japanese.

NORTH KEISHO PROVINCE

North Keisho Province is bounded by the sea on the east, and comprises 1 city, 1 island, and 22 districts with 118 towns and villages. The western part of the province watered by the Rakuto-ko is fertile and well adapted to agricultural pursuits. The chief products are rice, cotton, apples, cattle, herring, etc. Population 2,330,000.

Taikyu, 203 miles south of Keijo and situated in a vast fertile plain, is the principal centre for the distribution of all kinds of produce in the south as well as the seat of the provincial government. One of the four largest cities in Chosan, Taikyu is equipped with electric light, waterworks, telephone, and other modern conveniences. Great fairs are periodically held here which attract immense crowds from far and near. The surrounding country is noted for its sericulture which becomes more important each year. Agriculture also flourishes, the apple especially being grown in large quantities. Taikyu is already very much to the fore

and in time will be classed with Heijo as a typical industrial city. The population is now 77,000 of which Japanese number 23,000.

Keishu lies 43 miles from Taikyu and may be reached either by rail or motor-bus. It was founded about 57 B. C. as the capital of Sinla, one of the three kingdoms at the time, which lasted nearly 1,000 years, and abounds in various interesting scenes and ruins, such as palaces, tombs, temples, etc., recalling the glorious days of Sinla and serving as material for the study of Oriental arts. The ruins, while showing the influence of Chinese art, present also native characteristics of the period and are worthy of attention. Quite a number of antiquities excavated in the neighbourhood are exhibited in the local museum. Keishu is called the Nara of Chosen because it bears some resemblance to the old capital of Japan both in scenery and topography. To the north and south of the town are two gleaming streams, while to the east are green mountains and valleys. The town has a population of 16,800 including 600 Japanese. Among the various sights in this part of the country the best known are Bukkoku-ji and Sakkutsu-an situated 10 miles away, the one being an ancient Buddhist temple with two pagodas near by and the other a sacred stone cave containing images of Buddha and his saints carved in bas-relief, and all are typically expressive of the style of religious architecture and art prevailing

in ancient Korea.

Kiuseu, 44 miles west of Taikyu, is a town near the boundary of South Chusei Province. Population 12,000 of which 1,800 are Japanese. While the surrounding country is mountainous the town stands at the meeting point of many local roads, and consequently is a flourishing commercial centre, coming next to Taikyu in the province. Seven miles north-west is Chokushi-ji, a famous temple situated at the foot of a charming hill, with a gold image of Buddha as its chief treasure, which makes the place a Mecca for many pilgrims.

SOUTH KEISHO PROVINCE

South Keisho Province forming the south-eastern extremity of the peninsula comprises 2 cities and 19 districts which are subdivided into 253 towns and villages. It is girdled by water on two sides—east and south—the south coast especially being much indented and fringed with many islands, thus presenting good fishing grounds. The Rakuto-ko, one of the largest rivers in Chosen, divides the province into nearly equal parts and its basin contains vast fertile plains. The province has a population of 2,000,000 and is the most densely populated part of Chosen with 2,500 to each square *ri*. The chief products are rice, saké, cotton, fish, etc.

Fusan, 280 miles from Keijo, is the main gateway to Chosen and the southern terminus of the Korean trunk line. The harbour is excellently protected with a range of hills on the north-west and sentinel-like islands on the south, and the largest vessels afloat can approach the quay. The port, the oldest and largest in the peninsula, was once the only channel of traffic between Japan and Korea, but the opening of the railway and the improvement effected in the land and sea connexion at its piers have made it an important doorway to the continent, and each year adds to its expansion and prosperity. Fusan and Shimonoseki (Japan) are joined by ferry boats which ply regularly twice a day between them. Fusan is the seat of the provincial government and has a population of 106,000 of which 40,000 are Japanese. Its imports and exports amount to over 241,800,000 yen a year. The chief articles of trade are rice, soja beans, seaweed, fish, cattle, hides, cotton, etc. In the centre of the town is Ryutosan, a pine-clad hill with an old Japanese shrine on the top from which a fine view of the harbour is obtainable. Seven miles north of the town is a delightful spa called Torai lying at the foot of a charming hill and reached by motor or tram. Its waters, clear and of an alkaline nature, are said to have various curative effects.

Chinkai, situated in one corner of Chinkai Bay, which is often likened to the Inland Sea of Japan, is

a naval station and also a port of call for steamers plying in and near the bay. The harbour is well sheltered from the open sea by Kyosei Island and the headland of Kojo and affords good anchorage for large vessels. It was in this neighbourhood that Admiral Togo and his ships lay in wait for the Baltic fleet of Russia in 1905. Chinkai is now accessible by rail as well as by water. Population 15,000 including 4,800 Japanese.

Masan is a pretty port at the head of Chinkai Bay with a screen of hills for background. Besides commanding a superb view of the bay it has the advantage of being situated in the most salubrious part of the peninsula. Hence it is a pleasant resort for both summer and winter. Old Masan is the native town, while New Masan is chiefly inhabited by Japanese and has well-laid-out streets. The population is 22,900 including 4,900 Japanese. The town is 24 miles by rail from Sanroshin, a town on the main line.

Toei, 40 miles south-west of Fusan, is a great fishing centre situated in the southernmost part of the province. A regular coasting line is maintained from it to Fusan, Reisui, and other near ports, while motor-buses run to Masan and Shinshu, towns on the railway. With its superb seascape and very mild climate Toei is a comfortable place to live in. In the vicinity are a number of historic ruins. Population 17,000 including 2,700 Japanese.

Shinshu, formerly the seat of the provincial government, lies 43 miles by rail from Masan. The country round has rich soil and produces much cotton and cereals. Among the few places of interest it has may be mentioned Chukuseki-ro, a magnificent building on a cliff hundreds of feet high with the Nan-ko running below. The town has many establishments of local importance. Population 18,000 including 1,900 Japanese.

Mitsuyo lies 38 miles from Fusan on the main line. To the south-west of the town extends a very fertile plain on which many Japanese are engaged in agriculture. The population is 11,000 of which Japanese number 10 per cent. At the eastern end of the town stands an ancient pavilion called Reinanro which commands a splendid view of the River Gisen gleaming just in front and the peaks of Rynto and Shuan rising on either side. The building is now under national care as the only part remaining of the once great temple of Reinan.

KOKAI PROVINCE

Kokai Province situated west of Keiki Province along the western coast is composed of 17 districts subdivided into 211 towns and villages. Agriculturally this province is not remarkable even though it contains vast arable lands, but with the extension of irrigation

and land improvement works it is destined to occupy a prominent place in Korean agriculture. The chief products are rice, beans, gold, iron, coal, fish, etc. In the province there are about a dozen spas and other resorts, of which the most popular are Kumipo and Chojuzan, the one noted for its sea bathing and the other for its mountain scenery. Population 1,417,000.

Shariin, 120 miles north-west of Keijo and located in the midst of a large plain, is an important market town in the west dealing chiefly in grain and pulse, and is also a starting point for the Kokai local line. Nineteen miles north-west of the town is the popular hot spring of Shinsen and 16 miles south-west is Chojusau, a mountain celebrated for its unique scenery. Population 17,000 including 1,200 Japanese.

Kaishu, the seat of the provincial government, is situated 45 miles from Shariin on the main line and can be reached by motor, though trains run for half the distance from Shariin. Between Kaishu and Jinsen there is a coasting service by small steamers. The wide level tracts of land facing Kaishu Bay are fertile and well cultivated. The climate of this locality is mild and healthy. The town has good water, telephone, and electric light services, and contains many public offices, schools, and business houses. Population 18,000 including 2,000 Japanese.

Kowshu is the junction for the Kenjiho Line. The district round is a broad, cultivated plain with the town as centre for collecting and marketing the produce. The town itself is 2 miles from the railway station and was known as the old castle town of Kokuryu. Apple raising on a large scale is carried on around here and the fruit has the credit of being first class in quality. Population 7,600 including 500 Japanese.

Kenjiho, 8 miles by rail from Kwoshu, is situated on the left bank of the Daido-ko. Heijo is 28 miles up the stream and Chinnampo 18 miles down, both cities being accessible by boat. The locality is rich in iron-ore and coal, and here the Mitsubishi Iron-works has established a branch with a capital of 25,000,000 yen, contributing largely to the prosperity of the town. Population 9,700 including 1,500 Japanese.

SOUTH HEIAN PROVINCE

South Heian Province lies in the middle west of the peninsula along the western coast and is divided into 2 cities and 14 districts comprising 165 towns and villages. The province has flourishing industries and especially noteworthy is its production of anthracite, salt, cattle, chestnuts, and apples. The province is also widely known for the many historic remains and ruins contained in it, among which the most interesting are the old sepulchres at Rakuro and Kosai which

are of rare value to students of oriental art. Population 1,140,000

Heijo, 161 miles from Keijo, and the seat of the provincial government, is the largest town and the centre of commercial and industrial activities in the west. It stands on the right bank of the River Daido and occupies a most prominent economic position in the peninsula. This is the city in which the famous Chitzu founded his kingdom, to be supplanted afterwards by the kingdom of Kokuryu which prospered for 700 years, and it abounds in historic monuments and scenes. Around the town are many points of interest to visitors; the best known of them being Botandai, a picturesque height overlooking the fine stream within twenty minutes' ride by motor, and also the site of a fierce battle during the Chino-Japanese war. The population is 114,300 including 23,500 Japanese, and in prosperity the city ranks next to Keijo.

Chinnampo, 34 miles by rail from Heijo on the main line and located near the mouth of the Daido, is the largest trading port in West Chosen. While it has a natural harbour the lack of proper provisions was for long keenly felt, so a dock was started in 1909 and completed in seven years at a great expense, thus permitting of the mooring alongside of 2 steamers of the 3,000 ton class at the same time. There is a regular line from this port to China and Japan in addition to the

coasting service. Population 29,000 including 5,000 Japanese. Outside the town is Sanwa-Kaen, a beautiful garden well worth a visit

Anshu, 209 miles from Keijo, is a walled town, about 4 miles from the railway station, situated on the slope of a hill overlooking the beautiful Seisen-ko. As a commercial market in the province Anshu ranks next to Heijo. Population 9,600 including 300 Japanese. On a hill in the northern part of the town is Hyakushoro, a Korean pavilion which was built 500 years ago and now preserved as a national treasure as it is resplendent with antique elegance.

NORTH HEIAN PROVINCE

North Heian Province forms the north-western extremity of the peninsula, facing the Yellow Sea on the west and adjoining Manchuria across the Yalu River. The province ranks second in area but is mountainous for the most part and difficult of access except for those parts served by the railway or by water, so that it has but few large towns and is sparsely inhabited. It has a population of 1,367,000 distributed in 1 city and 16 districts forming 193 towns and villages. The upper course of the Yalu is a vast forest region constituting the chief source of the timber supply in Chosen, while the districts of Unsan and Shojo have long been noted for their gold mines worked by foreign companies.

Shingishu, 308 miles from Keijo, is an open port and also the provincial capital. The town stands on the left bank of the Yalu, which forms the boundary between Chosen and China, and occupies a very important position. On the opposite side of the river is Antung, one of the largest cities in Manchuria, and an iron bridge, 3,093 feet long with a footway on either side, connects the two towns as well as the Korean and Manchurian railways. Shingishu is still young, but various industries are being developed here, taking advantage of the great navigable waters, and there is every sign that this western gateway of Chosen will grow in prosperity. Among the chief industries are lumbering, rice-cleaning, and paper-making. In the amount of trade Shingishu is fifth in the trading ports of Chosen. Population 23,800 including 6,000 Japanese. The town is divided into two parts, one being the Korean quarter and the other occupied by Japanese. Custom-house, pier, landing-place, factories, and the like line the bank of the river.

Gishu is situated about 12 miles up the river from Shingishu, and between the two towns there is a motor-bus and steamer service. Formerly Gishu occupied a place of great importance on the frontier, being the seat of the provincial government, and was surrounded by four walls, each pierced by a gate. In one corner of the town is the hill Toguntei with a pavilion on its summit commanding an extensive view of the Yalu,

and during the wars with China and Russia it was the site of Japanese military operation. Population 11,000 including 500 Japanese.

Sensen, 257 miles from Keijo, is a thriving business centre sheltered by hills on two sides. Christianity is very flourishing in this town. The strip of land adjoining the seashore on the south-west is generally fertile and produces much rice, while the mountain district to the north has several important gold and silver mines. The population is 9,600 including 400 Japanese.

KOGEN PROVINCE

Kogen Province is washed by the Sea of Japan on the east and has a long coast-line with but few indentations. The province stands third in point of area, but since the greater part of it is hilly and rocky it is not rich in agricultural production and consequently is sparsely settled with a population of 1,307,000 only. The entire province is divided into 21 districts comprising 177 towns and villages. Perhaps the only pride of the province is Kongo-san, a mountain group of such grand scenery as to be comparable in effect to the Yosemite Valley in America. The chief products are rice, millet, beans, etc.

Shunsen is about 53 miles north-east of Keijo and

can be reached by motor-bus which runs there twice a day. The town is snugly sheltered amongst mountains and stretches from north to south along the Shoyo-ko, a sister stream of the upper Kan-ko. In the rear of the town rises Hogi-san, a pleasing mountain 990 feet high. As the seat of the provincial government Shuinsen contains several important offices, schools, and business houses. Population 7,800 including 1,400 Japanese.

Tetsugen, 62 miles north of Keijo, is situated on a mountain-girt plateau and holds a position of increasing importance as the starting point of the electric line for Kongosan. Tetsugen has two enterprises recently started on a very large scale, the one concerned with electric power, the other with irrigation. A few miles distant is an historic temple called Shingenji. It has no architectural beauty to boast of but the scenery is fine with a group of hills rising behind. Population 12,500 including 700 Japanese.

SOUTH KANKYO PROVINCE

South Kankyo Province occupies the north-eastern part of the peninsula and faces the Sea of Japan for a long distance. It embraces 1 city and 16 districts divided into 141 towns and villages. The west and north of the province are occupied by mountains and valleys rich in forests and minerals, while along

the coast are found some fertile lands, but owing to the comparative scarcity of flat arable areas the province is sparsely populated though it is the largest of all the provinces. Population 1,361,000.

Kanko, 217 miles by rail north of Keijo, is the seat of the provincial government and has a population of 33,000 of which 4,500 are Japanese. The town is pleasantly situated at the foot of Mount Baaryu with open fields in front and the River Joseu flowing along the south-western part of it. Among the few sights is the Manzai-bashi, a long, beautiful bridge over the river, from which a fine view is enjoyable. Kanko is also historically renowned as the cradle of the founder of the Yi Dynasty. Various important offices, schools, etc., are found in the town. In the vicinity is the famous Kanko Colliery with an output of 150 tons a day under the management of a private company.

Gensan, 140 miles north of Keijo and situated on Eiko Bay, is the finest port on the east coast of the peninsula. Two promontories jutting out north and south of it, and a few green-crested islets outside the bay form for it a natural breakwater. The harbour works started years ago are now completed, and all ships plying between West Japan and Vladivostok make regular calls here. The total value of trade at this port is estimated at 27,000,000 yen, the chief articles of export being rice, beans, cattle, timber, char-

coal, graphite, fruit, and fish. Gensan was opened in 1891, and has since made such considerable progress that it now ranks among the leading Korean ports. The population is over 35,000 including 9,200 Japanese. At the eastern end of the town is Shotoen, a very beautiful beach with green pines skirting it, and in the summer season there is always a great rush of people to this ideal resort.

Seikoshin is a small port 10 miles by rail from Kan-ko, and coasting steamers call here at frequent intervals. The adjacent sea is a valuable fishing ground. There is a charming beach near by with shallow and clear water, and in summer temporary accommodation is provided for visitors. The town is developing with great rapidity and has a population of some 2,000 at present.

NORTH KANKYO PROVINCE

North Kankyo Province forms the northernmost part of the peninsula, bordering the Sea of Japan on the east and Maritime Province and Manchuria on the north, from which it is separated by the River Tumen. It comprises 1 city and 11 districts including 81 towns and villages. It has a population of 619,000 showing itself the least populated province in all Chosen. However, it holds possibilities for future industrial development, for the interior has many forests, arable lands, and above all inexhaustible deposits of coal, while the adjacent seas abound in fish.

Seishin, 205 miles from Gensan, is an important port and the commercial centre of North Chosen. Up to the time of the Russo-Japanese War it was a mere fishing hamlet and its growth began when it was made an open port in 1908. Since the opening of the northern section of the Kankyo Railway it has become more thriving, and the population is now 21,500 including 6,400 Japanese. The harbour is deep and offers comfortable anchorage to large ships, but its broad entrance making it a prey to high waves is a disadvantage and steps are being taken to overcome this handicap. The majority of the articles imported from Japan are sent to the hinterland through this gateway, so it is expected that completion of the remaining section of the line between Seishin and Gensan will add greatly to the prosperity of the port.

Ranan, 9 miles by rail south of Yujo on the Sei-kai Line and the headquarters of the garrison as well as the seat of the provincial government, is sheltered by hills on the east, west, and south, while a stream flows along the north-eastern part of it. As a new town built after the Russo-Japanese war the streets are regularly laid out, radiating from a circular space in the centre of it. Ranan is developing with marvelous rapidity and its inhabitants number 12,600 of whom 5,600 are Japanese. Near Shuotsu Station, 12 miles south, is the hot spring of Shuotsu, one of the most renowned health resorts in Chosen, which can be reached in

twenty minutes by motor from that station.

Joshin, 124 miles north of Gensan, is an open port on the east coast. Situated at the southern end of the province it occupies an important place in trade as a distribution centre for goods from the interior of the two Kankyo provinces. The town extends along the coast from north to south with a headland jutting out into the sea to protect it from rough seas. Population 9,500 of which Japanese number 1,300.

Kyojo is situated 5 miles south of Ranan. Goson River flows in front of the town while Mount Shogan rises at its back. It is a walled town, though the fortifications with four great gates and seven look-onts built 300 years ago are now all but crumbling ruins. However, the tower over the south gate still retains its old form and is a monument of the days when the town was the great stronghold of the North. Population 15,000 including 354 Japanese.

Kainei, 58 miles north of Seishin, is the terminus of the railway from Seishin. Surrounded by a fertile plain and situated on the right bank of the Tumen, beyond which lies the district of Chientao, the town occupies a very important place in the trade with North Manchuria, being traversed by one of the great highways joining the two lands. When the Tumen is frozen over during the winter the river is quite busy with

traffic. Population 21,500 including 6,500 Japanese.

Yuki, 47 miles by water from Ssishin, is an open port on the northern frontier coast. The port is young and growing rapidly since its position makes it of importance in the trade connexion between North Chosen and her neighbours. The harbour itself is a very excellent one and affords ample accommodation for large ships, so on completion of the harbour improvements now under way the port will become more prosperous in every way. Population 5,500 including 900 Japanese.

KONGO-SAN

Kongo-san, or Diamond Mountain as it is better known by foreigners, is situated in the province of Kogen near the east coast and is part of the great mountain range forming the backbone of the peninsula. The mountain, about 50 miles in circumference, consists of a large cluster of countless rocky peaks reputed to number "twelve thousand". All the peaks are very rugged and fantastic in form, towering boldly into the sky from a wild growth of primeval sylvan vegetation below, and embrace numerous ravines and canyons through which run crystal waters amid and over huge rocks of grotesque shape. It is these streams that impart infinite charm to the mountain scenery as they rush down in many sparkling falls before settling for

a while in deep, emerald-green pools, creating of it a veritable fairyland. Altogether, it is the form not the height of the rocky peaks in the mountain that makes it a sight at once unique and wonderful, as the rocks, composed for the most part of coarse biotite-granite, are diversified through the process of thousands of winters' weathering into all manner of fanciful forms, and these, seen from afar, present a purplish-brown colour which adds greatly to their grandeur and impressiveness. This is most strikingly typified in Bambatsuso, perhaps the finest part of the mountain. The admirable beauty of the mountain, displayed in its endless variety of scenic features, is highly and justly appreciated by Mr. Yuho Kikuchi, an eminent Japanese novelist, who has a personal acquaintance with it.

"To me" says he, "Kongo-san is one of the greatest sights of nature I have seen. Yabakei in Kyushu, Japan, is the nearest approach to it though on a far smaller scale. Yet a hundred Yabakei would not suffice to illustrate the majestic and mystic features of Kongo-san, so magnificent and so grotesque are its valleys. No one would, I venture to think, object to its being called a most notable world mountain". Indeed, the mountain has been held by Koreans in great esteem from of old, and they are so proud of it as to say, "Do not discuss scenic beauty until you have seen Kongo-san".

The mountain popularly goes under three names. The western side of it facing inland is called Uchi or Inner Kongo, and the eastern side looking toward the

sea, Soto or Outer Kongo, while the extension of it jutting into the sea in broken masses near Kojo is known by the name Umi or Sea Kongo. Besides, there is Shin or New Kongo lying to the south-east and recently introduced to the outside world by a Japanese artist. Of the innumerable interesting views the best known are Bambutsuso, Kyuryu-en, Biroho, Bogun-dai, etc., each possessed of its own characteristic beauty.

The early history of the mountain is shrouded in mystery. If it is true that the name Kongo was taken from the Buddhist Scriptures, as some think, then it suggests the great antiquity of its fame dating as early as three thousand years ago. A sacred mountain, it was once the heart of Buddhism in Korea, and the temples and cloisters on it in the height of their glory numbered, it is said, as many as 103. But the decline of Buddhism brought ruin to many of them, and there are now no more than 30, the majority of which are found in Inner Kongo. Among the temples and cloisters still standing may be mentioned Yuten-ji (the largest of all), Choan-ji, Shiukei-ji, Hyokun-ji, Shoyo-ji Makayun, etc.

There are two routes to Kongo-san, the one from Tetsugen on the Kei-Gen Line to Choan-ji, a starting point for the ascent of Inner Kongo, and the other from Gensan on the same line by land or water via Chanzen to Onseiri, a gateway to either Outer or Sea Kongo. Beyond Choan-ji or Onseiri one must be prepared to

tread steep narrow zigzag paths. It would be, however, the height of folly to give up Kongo-san because of the arduousness of the passage, for the enchanting panoramic view unrolling itself at every turn is more than enough to recompense one for the labour.

The best season for visiting the mountain is mid-autumn, when the country enjoys an unbroken spell of ideal weather for outings and the entire mountain is agleam with the gorgeous tints of autumn foliage. The next preferable season is spring as the cherry trees and azaleas are in glorious bloom between April and May and are accompanied with a luxuriant verdure of young leaves. Summer is also a good time for those desiring to escape the heat, for it is delightfully cool on the mountain, though it has the drawback of the rainy season falling within the early part of it.

Population of Principal Cities and Towns
(End of 1925)

	Korean	Japanese	Foreign	Total
Keiki Province				
Keijo	220,176	77,811	4,724	302,711
Jinsen	39,863	11,617	2,113	53,593
Kaijo	43,106	1,353	187	44,646
Yeitoho	4,928	839	70	5,837
Saigen	9,058	1,263	51	10,374
North Chusei Province				
Seishu	8,977	2,633	179	11,789
Chushu	5,456	838	78	6,372
South Chusei Province				
Koshu	8,138	1,702	145	10,035
Taiden	3,770	5,091	140	9,001
Chochiin	4,884	1,161	124	6,169
Kokei	7,844	1,553	197	9,594
North Zenra Province				
Zenshu	17,283	3,498	198	20,977
Kunsan	13,486	7,074	467	21,027
Riri	4,537	3,815	124	8,476
Seiyu	7,493	1,109	117	8,724
South Zenra Province				
Kwoshu	16,838	4,024	175	21,037
Mokpo	18,815	6,709	238	26,792
Shoteiri	8,223	1,140	113	9,486

Juntea	8,154	785	73	9,012
Reisui	6,498	1,471	43	8,012
Rashu	5,857	775	25	6,657
North Keisho Province				
Taikyū	49,450	22,143	534	72,127
Keishū	6,402	558	33	6,993
Kinsen	10,677	1,833	137	12,647
Hoko	4,849	2,251	56	7,156 ^s
Anto	6,668	653	39	7,360
Shoshū	8,466	1,833	87	9,632
South Keisho Province				
Fusan	63,204	39,756	562	103,522
Masan	16,331	4,824	109	21,314
Shinshū	15,110	1,966	72	17,147
Toei	14,049	2,698	37	16,784
Torai	6,756	367	11	7,134
Mitsuyo	10,156	1,109	71	11,336
Kokai Province				
Kaishū	15,121	1,977	191	17,289
Shariin	12,560	1,172	325	14,058
Kenjiho	7,012	2,416	291	9,719
Kowshū	7,056	488	54	7,598
Sainei	6,165	238	64	6,467
South Heian Province				
Heijo	85,898	22,529	860	109,285
Chinnampo	21,705	4,634	1,022	27,361
Anshū	9,272	288	78	9,638
North Heian Province				
Shingishū	13,263	5,944	3,930	23,137

Gishu	10,341	535	270	11,146
Sensen	9,147	383	157	9,687
Kokai	8,435	536	121	9,091
Teishu	5,530	814	261	6,605
Hokuchin	7,364	176	761	8,301
Kogen Province				
Shinsen	4,398	1,361	57	5,816
Tatsugen	8,225	796	105	9,126
Koryo	5,120	581	36	5,737
South Kankyo Province				
Gensan	23,974	8,756	808	33,533
Kanko	26,277	4,373	255	30,905
Hokusei	9,695	601	83	10,379
Yeiko	5,091	346	74	5,511
North Kankyo Province				
Seishin	13,367	6,126	1,090	20,583
Ranan	6,110	5,332	353	11,800
Kainei	10,153	2,276	346	12,775
Kyojo	4,747	250	35	5,032
Joshin	7,944	1,381	272	9,597
Yuki	4,384	829	332	5,545